



CUT YOUR TRASH IN HALF
50% BY 2000

Integrated Waste
Management Board
1996 Annual Report
Getting The Job Done



Governor Pete Wilson

August 1, 1997

Dear Fellow Californians:

Protecting the public's health, the environment, and California's economy is as daunting a challenge as any we have ever undertaken.

California generates 46 million tons of garbage each year, including 30 million waste tires and nearly 14 million tons of waste paper. More than one million tons of organic waste becomes available every month. Yet, the amount of reusable, recyclable materials in California's landfills remains an unmined source of marketable and financial opportunities.

Since 1989, we've made reducing, reusing, recycling, and buying recycled-content products familiar public banners. During that same time, California's diversion rate has jumped from 14 percent to 30 percent.

Continued success in our recycling efforts requires strong public-private partnerships that demonstrate a proclivity for solutions. Developing viable economic markets for reusable materials can be accomplished with public education programs and financial and technical governmental assistance that support the entrepreneurial spirit that has marked this state since its beginnings. Streamlining duplicative, over-restrictive regulations allows commerce the flexibility to make sound decisions in the context of environmental responsibility.

In 1996, more than 350 California businesses proved recycling works. These varied enterprises earned State recognition for outstanding waste reduction and recycling measures. Individually and collectively, these companies successfully managed their waste to turn sizable annual savings from diminished materials procurement expenses and waste disposal costs.

Taking these private sector successes together with the continued commitment of the public to reducing and recycling their wastes, California can remain a worldwide model of waste management for future generations.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Pete Wilson".

State of California

Pete Wilson
Governor

Peter M. Rooney, Acting Secretary for
Environmental Protection

Integrated Waste Management Board

Daniel G. Pennington
Chairman

Robert C. Frazee
Vice Chairman

Wesley Chesbro

Janet Gotch

Steven R. Jones

Paul Relis

Ralph E. Chandler
Executive Director

"Getting the Job Done" is a good way of summing up the activities of the Integrated Waste Management Board in 1996. Thanks to the continued hard work and dedication of local governments, the waste industry, environmental activists, and dedicated Californians, the state reached a new milestone by diverting 30 percent of its waste from landfills.

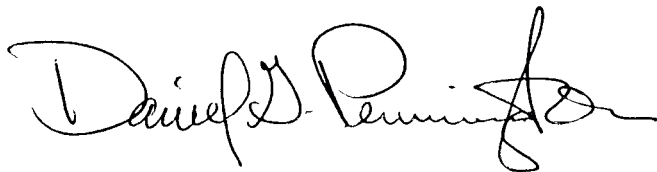
By reaching the 30 percent mark, California continued its progress toward meeting the mandate requiring that half of all waste be diverted by the year 2000. When the law establishing this diversion rate was enacted in 1989, only 14 percent of California waste was reused or recycled. In 1996 California exceeded the nationwide recycling rate.

During the next three years, the Waste Board will increase its efforts to help local governments develop and implement programs to collect recyclables in a cost-efficient manner; assist companies that want to manufacture new products from these materials; and educate consumers that products made from recycled materials—everything from paper to motor oil—are every bit as good as products made from raw materials.

We will also work with our partners to spread the word about easy things all of us can do to help California cut its trash in half, such as grasscycling and composting. Just using a new mulching mower, or retrofitting an old one, to cut up the grass into tiny particles, reduces the time it takes to mow your lawn almost in half and saves water and fertilizer expenses as well. If everyone took this one easy step, the amount of material going to landfills would be reduced by as much as 15 to 20 percent.

And finally, we will work to spread the word to businesses that company recycling efforts are good for the environment, and good for the bottom line. I presented a waste reduction award to Hewlett-Packard's Roseville plant recently, where the staff and management working together recycle, reuse, or sell an incredible 93 percent of what once went straight to the landfill. This effort results in an impressive \$1.5 million in savings to the company annually.

With success stories like this abounding in California, and the continued commitment of our partners in this endeavor, California will reach 50 percent, setting the standard for the nation and indeed the world.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Daniel G. Pennington". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Daniel" and last name "Pennington" clearly legible.

Daniel G. Pennington
Chairman

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Getting the Job Done

In 1989, there were skeptics who thought the State's new law requiring that 25 percent of California's solid waste be diverted from landfills by 1995 was hopelessly optimistic.

They were wrong. California exceeded the 1995 benchmark, diverting 26 percent.

The challenge now facing the California Integrated Waste Management Board and its hundreds of partners in local governments, the waste industry, and the environmental community is to meet the next major requirement of 50 percent diversion by 2000.

The Statistics are Encouraging

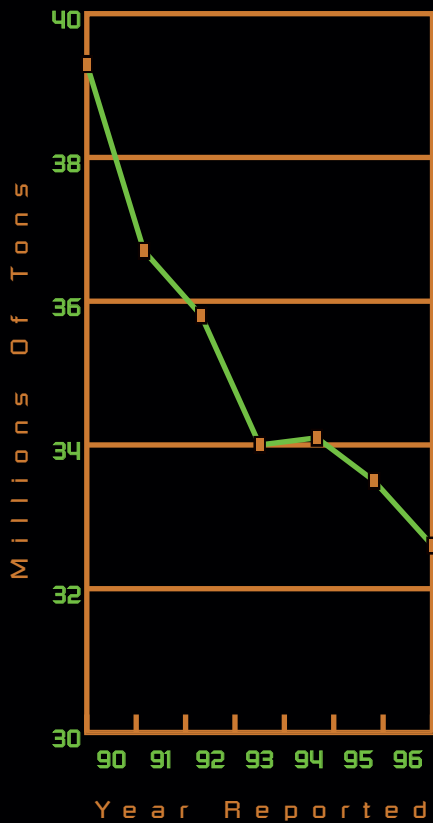
In 1990, Californians generated 45.9 million tons of solid waste, and all but 14 percent went straight to local landfills. With landfill capacity plummeting, a trash crisis loomed in the Golden State.

In 1996, waste generation was up slightly, at 46.6 million tons, but the diversion rate climbed to a record 30 percent, keeping California on track to reach 50 percent. This increase also pushed California ahead of the national recycling rate, which inched up from 27 to 28 percent. And, in large part because of increased diversion, most parts of the state can now look forward to adequate landfill capacity for many years to come.

Recognizing that much work is still needed, the Waste Board intensified efforts across the spectrum during 1996 to help local governments reach 50 percent. A comprehensive assessment, the "Getting to 50 Percent Initiative," produced a wide range of suggestions, many of which are being incorporated into the Waste Board's 1997 strategic plan. Consistent with the IWMB's recognition that recycling can work only if there are markets for these commodities, the Board adopted and implemented a new market development plan. And during 1997, the Waste Board will focus attention on how to assist cities and counties in diverting increasing amounts of materials that make up a large part of the waste stream, such as organic waste and construction and demolition waste.

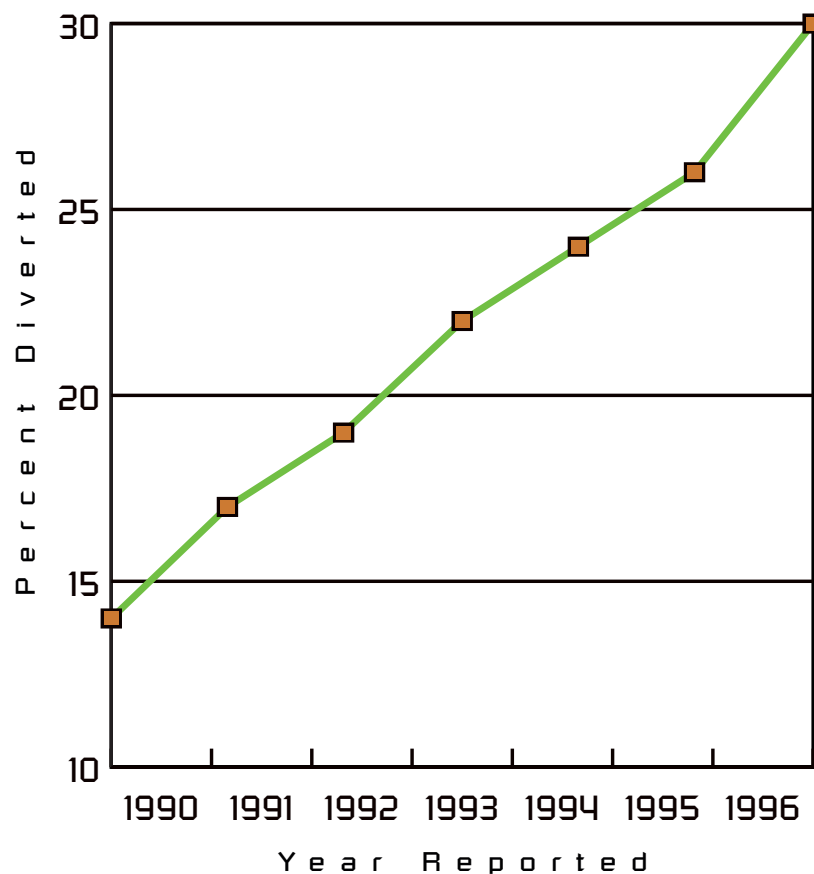
NOTE: IN THIS REPORT, THE TERMS 'WASTE BOARD' AND 'IWMB' REFER TO THE INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD AS AN ORGANIZATION. THE WORD 'BOARD' REFERS TO THE SIX-MEMBER BOARD ITSELF.

Declining Statewide Disposal



At the same time, the Waste Board is equally committed to its other major responsibility—ensuring that California has adequate landfill capacity and that all of the state’s landfills, transfer stations, and other solid waste facilities are operated in a manner that protects the health and safety of Californians and the state’s environment. To enhance environmental protection, the IWMB offered intensified training and increased technical assistance to landfill operators and local inspectors, and also heightened efforts to bring all solid waste facility permits up to date.

Increasing Statewide Solid Waste Diversion Rate



Who We Are

The Waste Board began operations in 1990 following the passage of the Integrated Waste Management Act the year before. This landmark legislation established the mandated diversion goals and set the stage for a series of reforms affecting waste management at the State and local levels, including enhanced landfill safety requirements. Subsequent legislation and gubernatorial executive orders added responsibilities for tire, used oil, and State government recycling programs. Additionally, the Waste Board is responsible for ensuring that the state has adequate landfill capacity to dispose of “the other 50 percent” of California’s solid waste in an environmentally sound manner.

The Board consists of six members: four appointed by the Governor and one each by the Senate Rules Committee and the Speaker of the Assembly. To ensure that a broad range of expertise is represented, one of the gubernatorial appointees must represent the waste industry and another must represent the environmental community.

A new member was appointed in December 1996—Steven R. Jones, who at the time the appointment was chief executive officer of Cal Sierra Disposal, Inc. Mr. Jones replaced Sam Egigian, who retired earlier in the year.



Daniel G. Pennington
Chairman



Robert C. Frazee
Vice Chairman



Wesley Chesbro



Janet Gotch



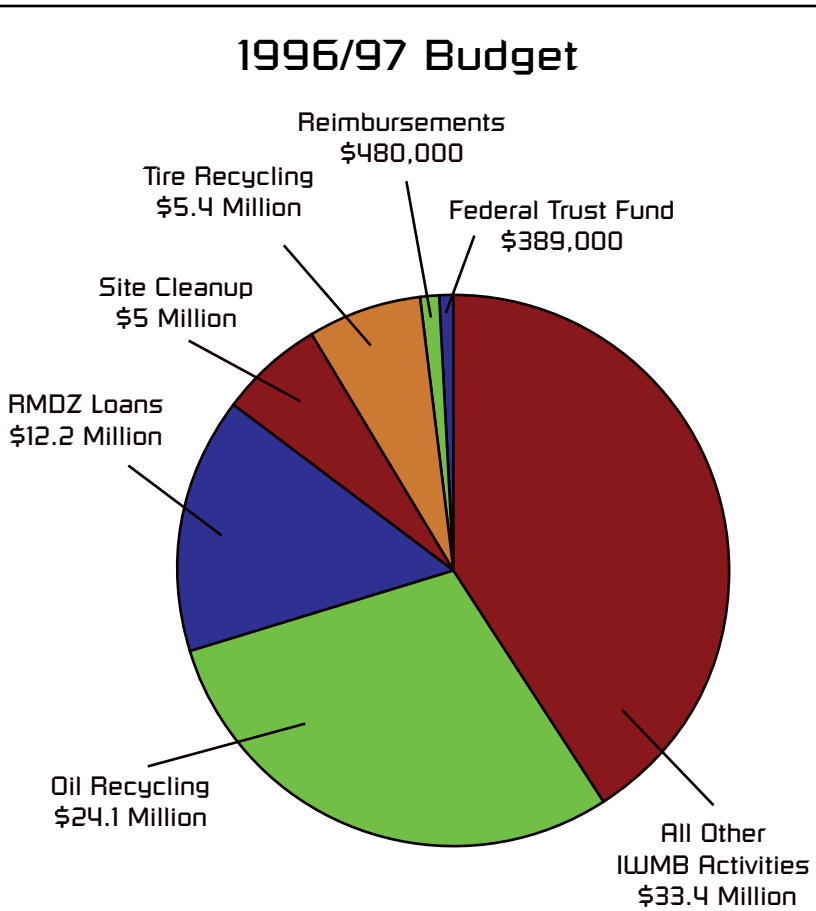
Steven R. Jones



Paul Relis

The Waste Board's 1996-97 budget totaled \$81 million, incorporating one-time increases in funding for the Waste Tire Recycling Program and the Recycling Market Development Zone Loan Program.

IWMB's revenue comes from fees on waste disposed of at the state's landfills, fees on motor oil and tires sold in California, federal funds, and reimbursements.



What We Do

Local Assistance and Planning

California's successes have truly been a team effort. Reaching the 30 percent level has been the result of the Waste Board, local governments, private industry, and environmental organizations working in partnership to reduce waste and encourage recycling. Because each community's needs, resources, and wastes are different, no one-size-fits-all plan is possible. During 1996, an additional 92 comprehensive local plans, known as "source reduction and recycling elements," were approved by the Board, and by the end of the year, nearly 90 percent of the state's 531 jurisdictions were implementing their approved local plans. As most plans are now adopted, IWMB staff is intensifying efforts to provide assistance and advice to these jurisdictions as they continue to implement their programs.

Beginning in 1996, jurisdictions were required to submit annual reports to the Waste Board describing how well local programs were being carried out and estimating their diversion rates. More than 350 reports submitted during the year allowed for local successes to be monitored, and to identify areas where additional technical assistance was needed. Throughout the year, the IWMB worked closely with local governments to plan and evaluate their waste management programs, improve their program results, and lower their implementation costs. As one example, staff conducted workshops around the state on how to use the *Model Annual Report*. To date, more than 80 percent of the cities and counties used this tool in submitting their annual reports to the State, resulting in extensive savings to these jurisdictions.

Public Education and Assistance

The Waste Board also works to help local governments educate the public about waste prevention and waste management, and develops instructional programs to teach the concepts of integrated waste management at schools throughout the state. Through an interagency agreement with

What is Waste?

The largest portion of the state's solid waste is paper products—including newsprint, office paper, magazines, and cardboard—which accounts for about 30 percent of the waste stream, according to a comprehensive 1990 survey. Construction debris and bulky items such as furniture make up about 20 percent, while organic wastes such as food, wood, manure, and crop residues account for 23 percent. Lawn clippings and tree trimmings make up another 15 percent.



"If someone has a plan to turn coat hangers into widgets, the Waste Board will provide an expert to work in partnership with the prospective business to decide if it's feasible."

Chuck Doty,
Zone Coordinator
Sonoma, Mendocino,
Lake County RMDZ

the California Department of Education, the IWMB has established successful partnerships with major education associations to promote the Board's approved curriculum, *Closing the Loop*. In 1996 staff conducted more than 80 teacher training workshops in which more than 1,500 teachers received training in using the curriculum. This curriculum and the training is provided free of charge to all participating teachers.

Because of the program's popularity, the Waste Board is working with numerous school districts statewide that are planning to use the curriculum. In addition, staff is working on updating the curriculum and a more comprehensive package will be available in 1998.

Market Development

Legend tells of how King Canute of England learned that some forces were mightier than even the crown when he commanded the tide to stop rolling in. Of course, the tide paid the king no attention at all. In the same way, government cannot simply decree that recycling will be a success. Reaching—and maintaining—50 percent diversion will only occur if sustainable markets for recyclables are developed. But while government cannot create these markets, government can lend a hand.

In August 1996 the Board unanimously approved a new market development plan, entitled *Meeting the 50 Percent Challenge: Recycling Market Development Strategies Through the Year 2000*. This comprehensive plan describes 16 priority activities to help the private sector and local governments develop sustainable recycling markets. In particular, the plan targets paper, compostables, urban wood waste, inerts, tires, and plastic for market development efforts.

In addition, the 1996 plan recognizes the importance of improving collection efficiency, by reducing the emphasis on mandatory programs, and by emphasizing voluntary actions through partnerships and alliances among State agencies, local governments, and businesses.



Historic Loan Sale

The Waste Board's market development efforts received a historic boost when it sold \$6.1 million in previously awarded Recycling Market Development Zone (RMDZ) loans to Minneapolis-based Community Reinvestment Fund, Inc. The first business loan sale of its kind involving California State government, the deal recapitalized the RMDZ loan program by almost \$4.7 million. These funds will be reinvested to assist businesses around the state that use recycled materials to create new products.

As CRF President Frank Altman put it, "recycling the loan funds is a win-win for taxpayers. We are pleased with the track record of the California Integrated Waste Management Board, and are pleased to provide private resources so they may continue their success."

During 1996, the Board approved eight new RMDZ loans totaling almost \$4.13 million. In all, 52 loans totaling \$20.2 million have now been made. These businesses have created more than 600 jobs and are helping to divert some 1.5 million tons of materials a year from California's landfills.

Compost and Grasscycling

Organic material—yard waste, grass clippings, wood scraps, and other material—makes up one of the largest portions of California's waste stream. During 1996, the Waste Board continued ongoing efforts to promote alternate uses for this material.

One of the most promising ways to beneficially use organic waste is to convert it into compost. During 1996, three years of compost field work was completed by five Northern California contractors in some of California's richest agricultural areas—Fresno County, Stanislaus County, Tulare County, the Monterey-Salinas area, and the Santa Clara Valley.

In these demonstration projects, compost and mulch made primarily from urban green waste was applied to a variety of crops. Initial results from these projects were encouraging. The demonstrations showed that use of compost could benefit commercial crops and nursery stock. Because of the benefits

RMDZ Loans During 1996

\$750,000	Los Angeles Paper Box and Board Mills, City of Commerce
\$750,000	Pacific Lumber, Scotia
\$684,950	Pacific Steel, Berkeley
\$633,300	Lionudakis Wood and Green Waste Recycling, Sacramento
\$500,000	Consolidated Drum Reconditioning, Montebello
\$400,258	Grover Landscaping Services, Modesto
\$300,000	Primo Corp., Vernon
\$107,500	FOOD Share, Oxnard



Two Green Thumbs Up

Organics recycling is at the leading edge of our diversion efforts and is a winner for California soils. We hope to achieve a 70 percent recovery rate for organics in order to reach 50 percent diversion overall



realized in their commercial operations, many of the growers involved continue to use compost made from green material. Final reports were to be released in 1997.

In addition, the IWMB, the City of San Diego, the City of Los Angeles, and the County of Santa Barbara are financing two-year compost and mulch demonstrations in a four-county area of Southern California. This project will evaluate the effects of compost and mulch on avocado and citrus crop yields. In addition, the avocado orchard demonstration will include a study evaluating the effects of compost on disease suppression.

The Waste Board is also working with the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service to promote agricultural use of compost and mulch made from green material. USDA is considering the use of compost and mulch products made from green material in programs on soil health and erosion control for agriculture.

Another major component of urban green waste is grass clippings. In 1996, the IWMB continued its partnership with several major manufacturers of mulching lawnmowers in preparation for a statewide media campaign, slated for the spring of 1997, to educate homeowners on the benefits of grasscycling. By leaving grass clippings on the lawn, mowing time is reduced almost in half, and less water and fertilizer is needed.

Paper, Paper, Paper

Although the advent of computers brought the dream of a paperless office, that dream is still a long way from becoming a reality. Waste paper accounts for about 30 percent of all of California's solid waste. In fact, on an average day each office worker generates about one and a half pounds of paper. To help businesses reduce their paper wastes and increase their purchases of recycled-content products, the Waste Board launched a new program in which an entire office building or complex would work together to reduce, reuse, and recycle.

The first "model green building" was launched in Glendale at

a complex with more than 100 tenants. In its closed-loop recycling system, the businesses practice waste reduction and paper recycling, as well as purchase office products made from recycled-content materials. During the first six months of operation, the bottom-line impact to participating businesses was \$16,409 in avoided disposal fees and revenues from recyclables, and a 34 percent waste diversion rate.

Two new model green buildings are planned for the Central Valley and Southern California. The effort is a partnership between the Waste Board and the Recycled Paper Coalition—corporations that have committed to reduce paper generation, recover waste paper for recycling, and buy recycled.

Reduce and Reuse

The Waste Board strongly supports recycling and buying recycled, but the best way to reach 50 percent diversion is the “first R”—reduce, that is, to not generate waste in the first place. Because businesses generate more than half of all the state’s waste, the IWMB continues to emphasize efforts to help businesses reduce their wastes.

The Pilot Business Waste Reduction Project conducted free on-site waste assessments at more than 240 businesses around California, giving each company recommendations on how to use resources more efficiently.

Waste-Not Want Ads

But the Waste Board also strongly supports the “second R”—reuse. Its popular California Materials Exchange (CalMAX), also known as the “waste-not want ads,” provides free listings for companies seeking markets for materials they would otherwise throw away—and for businesses seeking these kinds of materials.

During 1996, CalMAX recorded a banner year by helping find homes for more than 100,000 tons of materials through more than 1,100 successful exchanges. The program no longer relies solely on its printed catalog after unveiling its new Internet site that offers consumers and businesses interactive access to its

Extra, Extra, Read All About It!

California’s newspapers practice what they preach when it comes to recycling. The Board determined in 1996 that 50.5 percent of the newsprint purchased by the state’s newspapers and commercial printers was made from recycled-content paper. Not only did that achievement far exceed the requirement that the industry use 30 percent recycled-content newsprint in 1995, it exceeded the year 2000 requirement of 50 percent.

The Top 10

consumers of newsprint all met or exceeded the 1995 benchmark:

Los Angeles Times	77 %
Freedom Newspapers (Orange County Register, others)	44 %
San Francisco Chronicle/Examiner	43 %
McClatchy Newspapers (Sacramento Bee, others)	81 %
San Jose Mercury News	32 %
Copley Press (San Diego Union-Tribune, others)	48 %
Daily News of Los Angeles	31 %
Alameda Newspaper Group (Oakland Tribune, others)	100 %
Contra Costa Times	50 %
Riverside Press Enterprise	56 %

Match of The Year

Saticoy Recycling of Ventura was selected as the 1996 CalMAX Match of the Year for a variety of reasons, including the amount and types of materials diverted, the company's use of a local materials exchange program, and its use of the CalMAX Internet site. Rita Gonzales started her company three years ago. The company initially recycled cardboard; but, with the help of CalMAX, expanded operations to include a wide variety of materials. In fact, during the past two years, Ms. Gonzales estimates she has received more than 550 tons of material through dozens of CalMAX exchanges and earned more than \$33,000 through sales and saved disposal fees.

database. Already, CalMAX receives more than 1,000 database queries a month.

In addition, CalMAX went international in 1996 with the debut of Spanish-language listings distributed on both sides of the U.S.-Mexico border as part of the "Border Waste Wi\$e" program in cooperation with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the cities of San Diego and Tijuana.

Construction and Demolition Waste

Another large portion of California's waste is in the form of construction and demolition (C&D) waste—materials such as lumber, concrete, and drywall that become waste when a building is torn down or remodeled. A growing source of C&D waste is military bases that are closing in the aftermath of the Cold War. California alone is the home of 29 bases that have already closed, or that are scheduled to by 2001.

The Waste Board published a handbook in 1996 to serve as a guide to local officials, recyclers, base closure commissions, and military personnel on how to plan for closure and divert or recycle the maximum amount of C&D waste possible. The *Military Base Closure Handbook: A Guide to Construction and Demolition Materials Recovery* describes methods to recover recyclable materials such as lumber, concrete, roofing shingles, and drywall generated during demolition or construction activities occurring at closed military bases. The handbook also includes descriptions of recycling equipment and techniques, sample contract language for requiring recycling of demolished and deconstructed materials, and descriptions of IWMB fact sheets and processor and manufacturer lists available upon request.

More than 100 copies of the guide have been distributed to local recycling coordinators, base closure committees, and Department of Defense facilities in California and around the nation.

Good for the Environment, Good for the Bottom Line

The Waste Board marked the fourth year of its Waste Reduction Awards Program (WRAP), which recognizes California businesses that make outstanding efforts to reduce waste. In 1996, the first annual WRAP of the Year Awards were presented to 10 companies that demonstrated just how good recycling can be for business.

Mad River Brewing Company in Humboldt County, for example, throws away an average of just two trash-can-loads of waste a week, reusing or recycling hundreds of tons of materials each year that otherwise would be waste. And Hewlett-Packard Company's Roseville plant last year achieved an impressive 93 percent diversion rate, resulting in a net bottom line impact of more than \$1.5 million through avoided disposal costs and proceeds from selling recyclables.

Waste Reduction at State Facilities

Project Recycle is the waste reduction and recycling program administered by the Waste Board to reduce the amount of waste State facilities generate and throw away. The comprehensive program implements waste prevention, reuse, and recycling programs at State-owned and -leased buildings, offices, universities, prisons, parks, and other facilities.

Materials collected in this program include old corrugated cardboard, mixed waste paper, computer printout paper, white ledger, colored ledger, newspaper, magazines, metals, books, phone books, magazines, and many other materials when available in sufficient quantity.

The IWMB administers three contracts for the collection and purchase of scrap paper from State offices in Sacramento/Stockton area, San Francisco Bay Area, and Los Angeles/Orange counties. These contracts assure the State that scrap paper collected for recycling is recycled and remanufactured into usable products.

During fiscal year 1995-96, Project Recycle coordinated 1,145 programs, which diverted approximately 26,000 tons of materials.

WRAP of the Year Winners:

Amdahl Corporation

Beaulieu Vineyard

Dole Fresh Vegetables, Inc.

Hewlett-Packard Co.,
Roseville facility

Mad River Brewing Co.

San Diego Wild Animal Park

Sierra-at-Tahoe ski resort

South Bay Medical Center,
Redondo Beach

Target Stores

Walt Disney Co.



The Other 50 Percent

The Waste Board's other vital mission encompasses the "other 50 percent"—waste that, at least for the present, cannot be reused or recycled. The IWMB is charged with the responsibility of overseeing hundreds of landfills, transfer stations, and other solid waste facilities, making sure that each is operated in an environmentally safe manner.

To accomplish these duties, the Waste Board works closely with 56 local enforcement agencies (LEA)—city or county agencies that have the staffing, training, and technical expertise to regulate area solid waste facilities. Each LEA is regularly monitored to ensure it is fully carrying out its mission.

During 1996, the Waste Board completed its first cycle of evaluations, and found that 29 LEAs were fulfilling their responsibilities. The others were required to submit evaluation workplans to address their performance issues, and most are now considered to be fulfilling their responsibilities.

IWMB also took several steps to enhance the assistance it provides by implementing a new technical training program that focuses on combining Waste Board, LEA, and industry resources to provide training to staff from all three sectors. This focused effort has resulted in training nearly 500 LEAs, operators, and other interested parties in such issues as compost facility odor control, asbestos-containing waste handling procedures, and State minimum standards regulations.

A Cleaner California

A critical part of the Waste Board's mission is to ensure that old and environmentally dangerous dumps, tire piles, and other problems are cleaned up or at least made safe. Under the Solid Waste Disposal and Codisposal Cleanup Program, commonly referred to as the AB 2136 Program, 17 sites were remediated during 1996—eleven by Waste Board contractors and six by local governments using IWMB financing. Projects included removal of trash at illegal disposal sites, covering exposed burn ash, and installing gas control systems at old landfills.



Two of the most notable projects involved removing and relocating burn ash from an eroding bluff at the edge of Monterey Bay and stabilizing the old Yuba-Sutter Disposal Area in Marysville. The latter work was completed just weeks before the New Year's floods. Without that cleanup and re-engineering work, the rampaging Yuba River could have swept garbage from the site downstream, causing environmental problems as well as posing increased health and safety risks for flooded areas, the Delta, and San Francisco Bay. Among the other sites approved for work were locations in Nevada City, Gorman, Kern County, Riverside County, Half Moon Bay, and Susanville.

Common Sense Regulation

The Waste Board took several more steps in 1996 toward streamlining regulations to make them less burdensome while ensuring that the statutory intent is met. In one of the most significant efforts, the IWMB and the State Water Resources Control Board adopted joint regulations governing the disposal of solid waste on land. This new approach, mandated by AB 1220 (Chapter 656, Statutes of 1993), combined the two boards' regulations into a single set of requirements, removing overlap and duplication and providing a new streamlined method to obtain landfill permits.

This joint endeavor builds on efforts under way since 1994 to replace "one-size-fits-all" regulations with a new, flexible regulatory structure that makes the level of regulatory oversight commensurate with the risk the operation poses to public health and safety and the environment. During 1996, these "tiered" regulations were approved for nonhazardous petroleum-contaminated soil operations and facilities and for limited volume transfer operations.

Tires

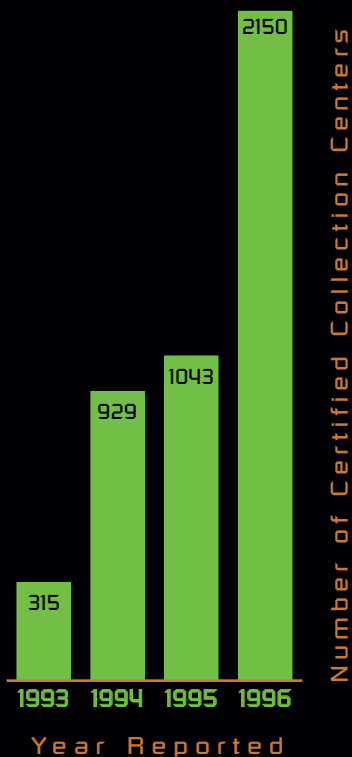
Waste tire piles are an ongoing environmental problem in California, where approximately 30 million old tires are strewn in hundreds of piles. Since the tire cleanup program began in the fall of 1995, some 3 million tires have been removed from nearly 150 sites due to enforcement actions taken by the

The Largest Landfills

NAME	COUNTY	TONS/DAY
Puente Hills Landfill #6	L.A.	13200
Altamont Landfill & Resource Recv'ry	Alameda	11150
Bradley Avenue West Sanitary Landfill	L.A.	10000
Frank R. Bowerman Sanitary LF	Orange	8500
Olinda Alpha Sanitary Landfill	Orange	8000
Azusa Land Reclamation Co, Inc	L.A.	6500
Sacramento County Landfill (Kiefer)	Sacramento	5738
Chiquita Canyon Sanitary Landfill	L.A.	5000
Santiago Canyon Sanitary Landfill	Orange	4900
Kirby Canyon Recycl. & Disp. Facility	Santa Clara	4200



Used Oil Recycling Program Participation



Waste Board. Whenever possible, the IWMB requires the property owner or the party responsible for dumping the tires to pay for the cleanup, but in many cases, the responsible party does not have the assets to accomplish the task.

Six of these waste tire sites containing more than 411,000 tires were cleaned up in 1996. In all, the Board approved \$1.12 million in tire cleanup grants during 1996, several for work that will be carried out in 1997.

To spur the market for waste tires, the Board also allocated \$1.02 million in tire recycling grant funds for further development of the growing market for waste tires in asphalt, as a soil amendment for athletic fields, as playground mats, and as a fuel supplement in cement and energy facilities.

Used Motor Oil

The Waste Board's Used Oil Program is designed to help Californians who change their own motor oil properly dispose of the oil so it can be collected and re-refined into oil that meets or exceeds all manufacturers' quality standards. During 1996, the program approved 754 new certified collection centers at gas stations, auto part stores, and other locations, bringing the total to more than 2,100—up from fewer than 300 when the program began. Californians who bring in their used oil receive an incentive payment of 4 cents per quart, up to five gallons at a time. Payments in fiscal year 1995-96 totaled \$1.8 million.

The program also awarded \$18.9 million in grants to cities, counties, nonprofit organizations, and the Coastal Commission for a variety of used oil collection and education efforts. Combined, the 700 percent increase in the number of collection centers and the heightened public awareness is having an impact; however, too much oil is still being improperly disposed of. During 1996, 57 million gallons of lubricating oil were properly disposed of, but approximately 25 million gallons were unaccounted for—80 percent of it from individuals changing their own oil. Although not all used oil dumped into the trash or dumped on a field reaches a stream, lake, or

groundwater, just one gallon of oil can contaminate 1 million gallons of water.

Most importantly, there is a growing market for re-refined oil. More and more individuals and companies use re-refined oil—including the champion stock car on the Southwest NASCAR circuit last year. Use among government and other fleet operators is also rising rapidly. The State currently has a two-year contract to purchase some 170,000 gallons a year for use in State and local government vehicles, a 179 percent increase from 1995. The Waste Board recognized Ventura County and the cities of Camarillo, Fillmore, Moorpark, Ojai, Oxnard, Port Hueneme, Santa Paula, Simi Valley, Thousand Oaks, and Ventura in 1996 for being the statewide leaders in the use of re-refined oil at the local level.

Household Hazardous Waste

The Household Hazardous Waste Program is designed to help cities and counties divert such common household materials as cleaning supplies, automobile batteries and fluids, and latex paint from landfills. These common products are banned from regular landfills, and pose potential health and safety problems to sanitation workers. During 1996, the Board awarded 70 grants totaling almost \$6 million to communities for collection and education programs.

The program, in conjunction with the Department of Toxic Substances Control, also conducted the State's first-ever Household Hazardous Waste Management Conference in February 1996. More than 200 local hazardous waste officials participated.

Local Governments Clean Up HHW

Each year in California approximately 20 million pounds of household hazardous waste is collected at permanent, temporary, and mobile collection events statewide.



Vision

"Our vision is that the Integrated Waste Management Board will be the recognized national and international leader in the integrated management of waste and recovered materials to best serve the public, the economy, and the environment of California."



Where Are We Going?

If 1996 was a year of “getting the job done,” 1997 will see the Waste Board move even more forcefully toward its twin responsibilities of 50 percent diversion and protecting California’s health and environment.

As this document was being prepared, the Board voted unanimously to approve its new *Strategic Plan*. The plan is designed to enable the organization to better support local jurisdictions’ ability to reach and maintain the State’s waste diversion mandates, ensure compliance with waste management statutes and regulations while maximizing protection of public health and safety and the environment, and ensure that the needs of the Waste Board’s constituents are met through the integrated delivery of quality products and services.

The *Strategic Plan* supports the vision and mission statements that now stand as the IWMB’s focus:

Vision

“Our vision is that the California Integrated Waste Management Board will be the recognized national and international leader in the integrated management of waste and recovered materials to best serve the public, the economy, and the environment of California.”

Mission

“Our mission is to reduce the generation and improve the management of solid waste in California to conserve resources, develop sustainable recycling markets, and protect public health and safety, and the environment. We do this in partnership with public agencies, industry, business, and the public we serve.”

Both the vision and mission are lofty but achievable—as is the attainment of the requirements set forth in the Integrated Waste Management Act. During 1997 and throughout the following two years, the California Integrated Waste

It's the Most Wasteful Time of the Year...

Between Thanksgiving and New Year's Day, Americans generate more waste than at any other time of the year. In fact, if every family in the U.S. reduced its weekly waste by just one pound during the holidays, nearly 500 million pounds of trash would be eliminated. The Waste Board hit the airwaves during the Christmas season in 1996, giving viewers a number of tips on alternative gift wrapping ideas, how to reuse wrapping paper and greeting cards, and other ways to save time and money and reduce the amount of garbage piled up at the curb.

Management Board will intensify its efforts to provide the leadership, the tools, and the training to enable California to cut its trash in half, while maintaining an environmentally sound disposal system.

The job will not be easy, and the time is growing short. But building on the impressive achievements of the past seven years, and with the continued strong support of the Governor, the California Environmental Protection Agency, the Legislature, local governments, the waste industry, environmental activists, and the people of California, these goals can and will be reached.



Photo Provided by KPWB TV (CHNL. 31)

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